

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

House met at 10.30 a.m. Present, the Speaker and Messrs. Cocke, Cary, Burnaby, and Trutch.

A message from the Legislative Council enclosing the bill to repeal and amend the law affecting the Real Estate Act, and the bill to amend the Real Estate Act, with amendments, was received.

Both bills, with amendments, passed a first reading.

Mr. Burnaby gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the House do go into committee to take into consideration His Excellency's communication respecting the correspondence between the Government and the Hudson Bay Company, relative to the remaining indebtedness as follows:

Mr. Cary, on behalf of the Select Committee, reported upon the bill to repeal and amend the law affecting the Real Estate Act, improvement, and regulation of roads.

The House adjourned until this (Friday) afternoon, when the two Railway Bills and Governor's Message respecting the town-site correspondence will come under discussion in committee.

The Assize Court.

Thursday, Dec. 11.

Court opened at 10 a.m. The petty jury-men were dismissed by His Honor until Tuesday next at the same hour.

The Grand Jury in the afternoon reported upon the remaining indictments as follows:

They found two bills against the Messrs. De Young for conspiring to aid the escape of a witness bound over to prosecute.

Howard, for larceny.

Burnaby, for larceny.

O'Connor, for indecent assault.

The indictments against Odell for bribery and Shippers for perjury were thrown out.

The Grand Jury were then discharged until Tuesday next, at 10 a.m.

The Apology.

We are at last enabled to lay before our readers an authentic copy of the writer's apology tendered by Mr. Robson, editor of the British Columbian, to Judge Edgell.

The apology is simple and unqualified, and upon the receipt thereof, orders were given for the subscriber's release from jail.

To the HONORABLE MYRTLE BECHER, JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA:

May it please your Lordship,

The communication signed A. which appeared in the British Columbian newspaper of the 24th ult., was published in the British Columbian newspaper, and was only cursorily glanced over by me before it was handed to the compositor, and I was not aware that anything it contained could be construed into a contempt of Court, otherwise it would not have been inserted.

Your Lordship states on the Bench that you paid ten shillings per acre for the land which the communication implied you accepted as a gift; consequently the communication contained a statement not warranted by facts, and I am sorry to express my regret and offer my apology for allowing such statement to be published in the British Columbian newspaper.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's humble servant,

JOHN ROBSON.

New Westminster Jail, Dec. 5, 1862.

ACCIDENT.—A man who was working in the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse, met with a sad accident yesterday afternoon, from the fall of a pile of bags of flour, which fractured one of his legs below the knee. A messenger was at once dispatched for Dr. Helmecken, but ere his arrival on the spot two other surgeons had arrived, by whom the limb was set without loss of time.

RUNAWAY.—A horse belonging to a butcher on Government street, ran away with the cart to which he was attached, yesterday morning. The axle-tree of the trap was broken, and the most scattered along Fort street, but no damage was sustained by the cause of the mischief.

The schooner Spruce arrived yesterday afternoon from Tealeat, W. T., with 20,000 feet of lumber for the Hudson Bay Company.

The brig Tanager is lying at the Hudson Bay Company's wharf, and will commence discharging as soon as the W. D. Rice has finished.

The gunboat Gaffer, after a few days' absence, has returned to her accustomed moorings opposite the Hudson Bay Company's wharf.

Sailed.—The British East Lothian sailed yesterday morning for Ulsaday to load with lumber for Shanghai.

FOR NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Eliza Anderson sailed for New Westminster at 12 o'clock last night.

There are at present 42 prisoners in the City Jail.

The brigantine Stet Anchor is discharging hay and barley at Leveue's wharf.

SUPPRESSION OF A CANADIAN JOURNAL IN St. Louis.—One George C. Jones, a newspaper and printer, residing at St. Louis, Mo., in this city, was arrested about a day ago and sent to prison by Major Leitch, the District Provost-Marshal, for selling and circulating the Commercial Advertiser, a paper published in Montreal, Canada. Anderson was seized by the same officer yesterday, and for his further circulation in St. Louis, as a treasonable sheet. A foreign paper cannot be published in this country without a license, and the paper in question contained much about American affairs, and was as strongly as possible in favor of rebellion.

Rebels, who have located themselves in Montreal, doubtless furnish the origin with most of its "United States news," and the packages of the paper over the frontier circulation in the United States. Its suppression under the circumstances, was a proper and justifiable act, although it may furnish the London Times, Herald and Standard, material for new and violent attacks against the "Northern Government," they call it.

—Cor. S. F. Bulletin.

WATER LOT.—A sale was made on Wednesday of a water lot on Store street by Mr. Mathieson for \$20,000, for which he paid \$7,500 about six months ago. The lot is 60 feet front by 300 feet deep. The purchaser—a large English firm—intend erecting a warehouse and what upon the property.

The lot promises to become the great wholesale and importing quarter of our city.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The promenade dress concert, given by amateurs, will come off this evening at the Lyceum Hall, under the patronage of His Excellency Governor Douglas. The price of admission is moderate, and the arrangements generally are such as cannot fail to afford satisfaction.

FROM NANAIMO.—The schooner Alarm arrived from Nanaimo yesterday morning, with a cargo of coal to the Victoria Coal Company. The schooner Victoria Pocket also arrived from Nanaimo with a load of No. 3 pit coal, for the use of the California steamer at Esquimalt.

A NOVELTY.—Messrs. Kent and Frost, the new hardware men on Fort street, have quite a novelty in saws which is worthy the notice of mechanics. Their stock, which consists entirely of English goods, imported for this market, also contains many other articles of a very superior kind and quality.

HOUSE WARMING.—Mr. J. C. Carswell, who has shown so much enterprise in erecting the new building at the corner of Port and Langley streets, gave a ball—a genuine housewarming—in the corner store, on Wednesday evening. Some fifty odd couple graced the occasion.

The schooner Sarah Newton arrived from Deception Pass yesterday afternoon with a cargo of hops and produce, to Messrs. Leneve & Co. She was caught in a heavy gale yesterday on Tuesday, and shipped several heavy seas, but fortunately without receiving any damage.

SALE OF GROCERIES AT AUCTION.—Mr. J. A. McCrea sold at auction yesterday at his saleroom, 60 mats Manila cloth at 22½c; and 150 lbs Consols sugar at 12½c.

MANUFACTURING TURPENTINE.

At the present time, when our market is suffering from a glut of labor, it may not be out of place to direct attention to the field that our pine trees offer to labor and capital in manufacturing turpentine. Everybody can see for himself that our coast and hill-sides are covered with pines. These trees, with the outlay of a small amount of labor, can be made to yield very handsome wages. The civil war in the States has stopped the production of turpentine in North Carolina, and it has risen very high in price in consequence. In making turpentine there are other commercial commodities which can be made at the same time—such as turpentine, and resin. Thus four commodities can be made at home far cheaper than they can be imported. Parties have lately gone into the business about forty miles above Marysville, California, and are carrying it on successfully. They have a still in Marysville capable of holding 1000 gallons which yields 100 gallons of turpentine per diem. We, without the slightest hesitation, recommend the manufacture of turpentine to our readers, as we believe it will prove a very profitable investment of labor and capital—very little capital being required, and Indian labor so plentiful could be turned to a good account. A correspondent of the Oregon Farmer thus describes the process in which turpentine is made:

The immense forests in North Carolina, which cover the sandy ridges between the swamps and water courses, consists almost wholly of the long-leaved pine, the Pinus palustris of the Southern States. From them is gathered one of the greatest staples of North Carolina, the turpentine. And through this product and its derivatives are in our country almost as common as bread and meat, and little is known of the manner of procuring them. We will therefore endeavor to describe it accurately.

The tree, when mature, is 70 or 80 feet high and their trunks 18 or 20 feet in circumference near the base. They grow close together, very straight and without branches to two-thirds their height. Overhead, their interlocking crowns form a continuous canopy; beneath the canopy, the ground is covered with thick yellow matting of pine straw, clean, dry, level and unbroken by undergrowth. The privilege of tapping the trees is generally farmed out by the landowner at a stated price per 1000, say from \$20 to \$25. Under this privilege the laborer commences his operations. During the winter he chops deep notches into the base of the tree a few inches from the ground and slanting inward. Above, to the height of two or three feet, the notches are scarified by chips and the bark and outer sap is removed. From this surface the resinous sap begins to flow about the middle of March, at first very slowly but more rapidly during the heat of summer, and slowly again as winter approaches. The fluid turpentine runs into the notches or boxes as they are called, which, each holding from a quart to a half gallon. This, as it gathers, is dipped out with a wooden spoon, barrelled and carried to market, where it commands the highest price. That which comes out of the lower notches is called sap, and is used for turpentine. The sap from the upper notches of the tree is scraped down with an iron instrument into a sort of hod, and is sold at an inferior price. Every year the process of scarifying is carried out to the top of the tree, and the trunk is then treated to the height of twelve or fifteen feet, as high as a man can reach conveniently with his long handled cut. When this process is completed the same process is commenced on the other side of the trunk. An average yield is about 50 lbs of turpentine from 1000 trees, and it is estimated that one man will tap 10,000 trees.

The produce is carried to market on a sort of dray or cart which holds but two barrels, consequently the barrels are always seen setting about in the woods in companies of three or four.

The trees at length die under these repeated operations. They are then felled, split into small sticks and burned for turpentine. The residue is used for the purpose, because when the life of the tree is exhausted, the turpentine in the interior layers of the wood. In building a turpentine kiln, a small circular mound of earth is raised, declining from the circumference to the centre, where a cavity is formed, communicating by a conduit with a shallow ditch. Into this ditch the turpentine from this foundation the split sticks are stacked to the height of ten or twelve feet. The stack is then covered with earth, as in making charcoal, and the fire applied through an opening at the top. As this continues to burn, the smouldering heat, the wood is charred, and the tar flows into the cavity in the centre, and thence by the conduit into the ditch, or in vessels sunk to receive it.

THE REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITAL TO NEW YORK.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald, with the above caption, says:

People who pretend to look into the future condition of our country are beginning to talk of the importance of removing the capital to New York when the war is ended and the rebellion suppressed. They argue that the present location of the capital has been the occasion of various difficulties in the prosecution of the war. It has seriously embarrassed the movements of our army, its exposed condition rendering elaborate works and large forces necessary for its defence. The necessity of sending the capital to a set of old fogies here who become exceedingly nervous whenever the army moves its length away from Washington. Let the rebels menace this city in the slightest degree and our army must be called home to defend it, and our operations will be stopped. The rebel army is far less because they fear to allow our forces to march away from the apron strings of this mother of dead politicians. If the seat of government had been in the North, it would have been equal to the task of defending itself, and the thousands men added to our movable forces.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION.—The New York Herald states that should the rebellion continue in its present shape until the first of January next, the number of slaves which will on that day be virtually emancipated under the proclamation of the President, will be as follows:

Alabama.....435,192

Florida.....111,104

Georgia.....61,733

Louisiana.....464,232

Mississippi.....436,691

South Carolina.....331,981

Tennessee.....175,754

Virginia.....189,682

Eastern Virginia.....375,000

Total, according to census of 1860.....3,465,015

The natural increase will probably make the aggregate at the present time about 3,500,000.

RAPID MARCHES.—The following are some of the most remarkable cases of rapid marches on military record:

Roman infantry marched for nearly a distance of 20 miles in 5 hours; each soldier carrying on his back 100 lbs of baggage.

General Bugeo's army of 4500 men marched 23 days, in 1800 McDonald marched 40 miles in a single day, crossing rivers and climbing mountains. Claval, after his extraordinary march at the battle of Salamanca, retreated 40 miles in 14 hours.

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